Guidelines for Prevention and Treatment of Opportunistic Infections in HIV-Infected Adults and Adolescents

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Table 7. Dosing Recommendations for Drugs Used in Treating or Preventing Opportunistic Infections Where Dosage Adjustment is Needed in Patients with Renal Insufficiency (page 1 of 7)
(Last updated May 7, 2013; last reviewed May 7, 2013)

Drugs	Usual Dose	Dosage Adjustment in Renal Insufficiency	
		Creatinine Clearance (mL/min)*	Dose
Acyclovir	IV dose for: • serious HSV - 5 mg/kg IV q8h, *or* • VZV infections - 10 mg/kg IV q8h	25–50	100% of dose IV q12h
		10–25	100% of dose IV q24h
		<10	50% of dose IV q24h
		hemodialysis	50% of dose q24h; administer after dialysis on day of dialysis
	PO Dose for Herpes Zoster: 800 mg PO 5 times/day	10–25	800 mg PO q8h
		<10	800 mg PO q12h
		hemodialysis	800 mg PO q12h; administer dose after dialysis
Adefovir	10 mg PO q24h	30–49	10 mg PO q48h
		10–29	10 mg PO q72h
		hemodialysis	10 mg PO weekly (dose after dialysis)
Amikacin (for mycobacterial infections)	IV 15 mg/kg/day or 25 mg/kg TIW	Use with caution in patients with renal insufficiency.	Adjust dose based on serum concentrations with target peak concentration 35–45 mcg/mL and trough concentration <4 mcg/mL.
Amphotericin B	• 0.7–1.0 mg/kg/day IV (amphotericin B deoxycholate), *or* • 3–6 mg/kg/day IV (lipid formulation)		No dosage adjustment necessary; alternative antifungals should be considered if renal insufficiency occurs during therapy despite adequate hydration.
Capreomycin	15 mg/kg (maximum dose 1000 mg) IV or IM per day	Use with caution in patients with renal insufficiency.	Refer to product label for dosing guidelines based on creatinine clearance. Consider monitoring capreomycin serum concentrations.
Chloroquine (base)	For Treatment of Acute Malaria: • 600 mg PO for 1 dose, followed by 300 mg PO at 6, 24, and 48 hours (for a total dose of 1500 mg)	<10	50% of dose
Cidofovir	• 5 mg/kg IV on days 0, repeat 5 mg/kg IV dose at day 7, then 5 mg/kg IV every 2 weeks (days 21, 35, 49, 63, etc.) Each dose should be given with probenecid and saline hydration (see Table 2).	• Pretreatment SCr >1.5 mg/dL, *or* • CrCl < 55 mL/min, *or* • >100 mg/dL (>2+) protein in urinalysis	Cidofovir is not recommended
		If SCr increases by 0.3–0.4 mg/dL from baseline	3 mg/kg IV per dose
		• If SCr increases >0.5 mg/dL >baseline, *or* • ≥3+ proteinuria	Discontinue therapy

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Drugs	Usual Dose	Dosage Adjustment in Renal Insufficiency	
		Creatinine Clearance (mL/min)*	Dose
Ciprofloxacin	• 500–750 mg PO q12h, *or* • 400 mg IV q8–12h	<30	250–500 mg PO q24h *or* 400 mg IV q24h
		hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis	250–500 mg PO q24hr *or* 200–400 mg IV q24h (administered after dialysis)
Clarithromycin	500 mg PO BID	<30	250 mg PO BID or 500 mg PO once daily
Cycloserine	10 mg/kg/day PO in 2 divided doses (maximum 1000 mg/day)	50–80	Normal dose, consider monitoring serum concentration and toxicities
		<50 (not on hemodialysis)	Not recommended because of accumulation and toxicities.
		hemodialysis	250 mg PO once daily or 500 mg PO TIW—consider monitoring serum cycloserine concentration
Emtricitabine	• 200–mg tablet PO once daily, *or* • 240–mg solution PO once daily		Oral Tablets / Oral Solution
		30–49	200 mg q48h / 120 mg q24h
		15–29	200 mg q72h / 80 mg q24h
		<15 or hemodialysis (dose after dialysis)	200 mg q96h / 60 mg q24h
Emtricitabine/ Tenofovir (co-formulation as Truvada) Please refer to product information for dosing recommendations for other ARV fixed dose combination product containing tenofovir/ emtricitabine.	200 mg/300 mg - 1 tablet PO daily	30–49	1 tablet PO q48h (monitor for worsening renal function; consider alternative to TDF)
		<30 or hemodialysis	Co-formulated tablet should not be used for CrCl <30 mL/min. Use individual formulation and adjust dose according to recommendations for individual drugs.

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Drugs	Usual Dose	Dosage Adjustment in Renal Insufficiency		
		Creatinine Clearance (mL/min)*	Dose	
Entecavir	Usual Dose: • 0.5 mg PO once daily For Treatment of 3TC-Refractory HBV or for Patients with Decompensated Liver Disease: • 1 mg PO once daily		Usual Dose	3TC-Refractory or Decompensated Liver Disease
		30 to <50	• 0.25 mg q24h, *or* • 0.5 mg q48h	• 0.5 mg q24h, *or* • 1 mg q48h
		10 to <30	• 0.15 mg q24h, *or* • 0.5 mg q72h	• 0.3 mg q24h, *or* • 1 mg q72h
		<10 or hemodialysis or CAPD (administer after dialysis on dialysis day)	• 0.05 mg q24h, *or* • 0.5 mg q7 days	• 0.1 mg q24h, *or* • 1 mg q7 days
Ethambutol	• 15–25 mg/kg PO daily • (15 mg/kg PO daily for MAI; 15–25 mg/kg PO daily for MTB)	10–50	15–25 mg/kg q24–36h	
		<10	15–25 mg/kg q48h	
		hemodialysis	15–25 mg/kg TIW after hemodialysis Can consider TDM to guide optimal dosing	
Famciclovir	For Herpes Zoster: • 500 mg PO q8h	40–59	500 mg PO q12h	
		20–39	500 mg PO q24h	
		<20	250 mg PO q24h	
		hemodialysis	250 mg PO after each dialysis	
Fluconazole	200–1200 mg PO or IV q24h	≤50	50% of dose q24h	
		hemodialysis	Full dose after each dialysis	
Flucytosine	25 mg/kg PO q6h If available, TDM is recommended for all patients to guide optimal dosing (goal peak 30–80 mcg/mL 2 hour post dose)	20–40	25 mg/kg q12h	
		10–20	25 mg/kg q24h	
		<10	25 mg/kg q48h	
		hemodialysis	25–50 mg/kg q48–72h (after hemodialysis)	
Foscarnet	180 mg/kg/day IV in 2 divided doses for induction therapy for CMV infection 90–120 mg/kg IV once daily for maintenance therapy for CMV infection or for treatment of HSV infections	Dosage adjustment needed according to calculated CrCl/kg; consult product label for dosing table.		

Table 7. Dosing Recommendations for Drugs Used in Treating or Preventing Opportunistic Infections Where Dosage Adjustment is Needed in Patients with Renal Insufficiency (page 4 of 7)

Drugs	Usual Dose	Dosage Adjustment in Renal Insufficiency		
		Creatinine Clearance (mL/min)*	Dose	
Ganciclovir	Induction Therapy: • 5 mg/kg IV q12h	50–69	2.5 mg/kg IV q12h	
		25–49	2.5 mg/kg IV q24h	
		10–24	1.25 mg/kg IV q24h	
		<10 or on hemodialysis	1.25 mg/kg IV TIW after dialysis	
	Maintenance Therapy: • 5 mg/kg IV q24h	50–69	2.5 mg/kg IV q24h	
		25–49	1.25 mg/kg IV q24h	
		10–24	0.625 mg/kg IV q24h	
		<10 or on hemodialysis	0.625 mg/kg IV TIW after dialysis	
Lamivudine	300 mg PO q24h	30–49	150 mg PO q24h	
		15–29	150 mg PO once, then 100 mg PO q24h	
		5–14	150 mg PO once, then 50 mg PO q24h	
		<5 or on hemodialysis	50 mg PO once, then 25 PO mg q24h (give the dose after dialysis on dialysis day)	
Levofloxacin	500 mg (low dose) or 750 mg (high dose) IV or PO daily Nosocomial Pneumonia/ Osteomyelitis: • 750 mg daily	20–49	Lower Dose 500 mg once, then 250 mg q24h	High Dose 750 mg q48h
		<19 or on CAPD or hemodialysis (dose after dialysis)	500 mg once, then 250 mg q48h	750 mg once, then 500 mg q48h
Peginterferon Alfa-2a	180 mcg SQ once weekly	<30	135 mcg SQ once weekly	
		hemodialysis		
Peginterferon Alfa-2b	1.5 mcg/kg SQ once weekly	30–50	Reduce dose by 25%	
		10–29 and hemodialysis	Reduce dose by 50%	
Penicillin G Potassium (or sodium)	Neurosyphilis or Ocular/Otic Syphilis: • 3–4 million units IV q4h, *or* • 18–24 million units IV daily as continuous infusion	10–50	2–3 million units q4h or 12–18 million units as continuous infusion	
		<10	2 million units q4–6h or 8–12 million units as continuous infusion	
		hemodialysis or CAPD	2 million units q6h or 8 million units as continuous infusion	
Pentamidine	4 mg/kg IV q24h	10–50	3 mg/kg IV q24h	
		<10	4 mg/kg IV q48h	

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Drugs	Usual Dose	Dosage Adjustment in Renal Insufficiency	
		Creatinine Clearance (mL/min)*	Dose
Pyrazinamide	See Table 3 for weight-based dosing guidelines	<10	50% of usual dose
		hemodialysis	Usual dose given after dialysis
Quinidine Gluconate (salt) (10 mg quinidine gluconate salt = 6.25 mg quinidine base)	Loading Dose: • 10 mg/kg (salt) IV over 1–2 hours, then 0.02 mg/kg/min (salt) IV for up to 72 hours or until able to take PO meds Consider TDM for all patients to optimize dosing.	<10	75% of normal dose
		hemodialysis	75% of normal dose; some clinicians recommend supplementation with 100 mg–200 mg after dialysis.
Quinine Sulfate	650 mg salt (524 mg base) PO q8h	<10 or hemodialysis	650 mg once, then 325 mg PO q12h
Ribavirin	For genotypes 1 and 4: • 1000–1200 mg PO per day in 2 divided doses (based on weight, see Table 2 for full dosing recommendation) For genotype 2 and 3: • 400 mg PO BID for genotypes 2 and 3	30–50	Alternate dosing 200 mg PO and 400 mg PO every other day
		<30 or hemodialysis	200 mg PO daily
Rifabutin	300 mg PO daily (see Table 5 for dosage adjustment based on drug-drug interaction)	<30	50% of dose once daily. Consider TDM
Streptomycin	• 15 mg/kg IM or IV q24h, *or* • 25 mg/kg IM or IV TIW	Use with caution in patients with renal insufficiency.	Adjust dose based on serum concentrations.
Sulfadiazine	1000–1500 mg PO q6h (1500 mg q6h for >60kg)	10–50	1000–1500 mg PO q12h (ensure adequate hydration)
		<10 or hemodialysis	1000–1500 mg PO q24h (dose after HD on days of dialysis)
Telbivudine	600 mg PO daily	30–49	Oral tablets: 600 mg PO q48h Oral solution: 400 mg PO q24h
		<30	Oral tablets: 600 mg PO q72h Oral solution: 200 mg PO q24h
		hemodialysis	Oral tablets: 600 mg PO q96h (dose after dialysis) Oral solution: 120 mg PO q24h (dose after dialysis on dialysis day)

Table 7. Dosing Recommendations for Drugs Used in Treating or Preventing Opportunistic Infections Where Dosage Adjustment is Needed in Patients with Renal Insufficiency (page 6 of 7)

Drugs	Usual Dose	Dosage Adjustment in Renal Insufficiency		
		Creatinine Clearance (mL/min)*	Dose	
Tenofovir	300 mg PO daily	30–49	300 mg PO q48h	
		10–29	300 mg PO q72–96h	
		<10 and not on dialysis	Not recommended	
		hemodialysis	300 mg PO once weekly (dose after dialysis) Can consider alternative agent for treatment of HBV and/or HIV if TDF-associated renal toxicity occurs.	
Tetracycline	250 mg PO q6h Consider using doxycycline in patients with renal dysfunction.	10–49	250 mg PO q12–24h	
		<10	250 mg PO q24h	
		hemodialysis	250 mg PO q24h; dose after dialysis	
Trimethoprim/ Sulfamethoxazole	For PCP Treatment: • 5 mg/kg (of TMP component) IV q8h, *or* • 2 DS tablets PO q8h	10–30	5 mg/kg (TMP) IV q12h or TMP-SMX 2 DS tablets PO q12h	
		<10	5 mg/kg (TMP) IV q24h, or TMP-SMX DS tablet PO q12h (or 2 TMP-SMX DS tablets q24h)	
		hemodialysis	5 mg/kg/day (TMP) IV or 2 TMP-SMX DS tablets PO; dose after dialysis on dialysis day Can consider TDM to optimize therapy (target TMP concentrations: 5–8 mcg/mL)	
Valacyclovir	For Herpes Zoster: • 1 g PO TID	30–49	1 g PO q12h	
		10–29	1 g PO q24h	
		<10	500 mg PO q24h	
		hemodialysis	500 mg PO q24h; dose after dialysis on dialysis days	
Valganciclovir	Induction Therapy: • 900 mg PO BID Maintenance Therapy: • 900 mg PO daily		Induction	Maintenance
		40–59	450 mg PO BID	450 mg PO daily
		25–39	450 mg PO daily	450 mg PO q48h
		10–25	450 mg PO q48h	450 mg PO BIW
		<10 not on dialysis	not recommended	not recommended
		hemodialysis (clinical efficacy of this dosage has not been established)	200 mg PO TIW after dialysis (oral powder formulation)	100 mg PO TIW after dialysis (oral powder formulation)

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Drugs	Usual Dose	Dosage Adjustment in Renal Insufficiency	
		Creatinine Clearance (mL/min)*	Dose
Voriconazole	• 6 mg/kg IV q12h 2 times, then 4 mg/kg q12h, *or* • 200–300 mg PO q12h	<50	IV voriconazole is not recommended because of potential toxicity due to accumulation of sulfobutylether cyclodexrin (vehicle of IV product). Should switch to PO voriconazole in these patients. No need for dosage adjustment when PO dose is used.

Key to Acronyms: 3TC = lamivudine; BID = twice daily; BIW = twice weekly; CAPD = continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis; CMV = cytomegalovirus; CrCl = creatinine clearance; DS = double strength, HBV = hepatitis B virus; HSV = herpes simplex virus; IM = intramuscular; IV = intravenous; MAI = *Mycobacterium avium intracellulare*; MTB = *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*; PCP = *Pneumocystis* pneumonia; PO = orally; q(n)h = every "n" hours; SQ = subcutaneous; SCr = ; TDF = tenofovir disoproxil fumarate; TDM = therapeutic drug monitoring; TID = three times daily; TIW = three times weekly; TMP = trimethoprim; SMX = sulfamethoxazole; VZV = varicella zoster virus

Creatinine Clearance Calculation	
Male: $\frac{(140 - \text{age in years}) \times \text{weight (kg)}}{72 \times \text{Serum Creatinine}}$	Female: $\frac{(140 - \text{age in years}) \times \text{weight (kg)} \times 0.85}{72 \times \text{Serum Creatinine}}$